

Fashions before a Sunday Republic Camera.



NILE GREEN AFTERNOON CORSAGE.

This simple and elegant little waist for afternoon or evening wear is of Nile green, trimmed with a delicate border of black silk ribbon. A charming little edge stands out with a most charming effect. The sleeves are of full India silk with several stripes of the lace and ribbon down the center.



The Military Eton Jacket.

The latest variation on the all-popular short jacket is the military style. This model is of red broadcloth with a border of white cloth strapped with black taffeta and ornamented with rows of brass buttons. It is absolutely simple and severe in style, and is decidedly chic and jaunty.



A Pearl-Colored Boa.

Though this is the season for cool dressing, never has the boa for the neck been more strongly in evidence. It is worn upon all occasions and with all costumes and is considered a sufficient wrap upon occasions when a sudden change of weather demands a slightly warmer attire.



Fetching Blouse of Ribbon and Lace.

A stylish blouse waist of navy blue ribbons and white lace. The foundation is of soft India silk which is covered with narrow bands of navy blue satin ribbon. Between each strip of ribbon a charming little lace edge stands out with a most charming effect. The sleeves are of full India silk with several stripes of the lace and ribbon down the center.



The Fashionable Silk-Tie and Belt.

The smart thing now is to wear a silk tie and belt to match. The tie is of dark, patterned silk, and the belt is of the same material, with a large bow at the waist. The blouse is of dark, patterned silk, with a high collar and long sleeves.



A RUMCHUNDA WAIST.

The vogue of these stylish handkerchief waists continues at its height, a great variety of waists being attached by clever and original arrangements of their waists and borders. The effective use of the dotted border which forms the collar and under part of the sleeves in this waist is decidedly chic and unique.



A Lavender Morning Sacque.

The art of preserving an attractive appearance in negligee is decidedly increasing, and women are affecting pretty little affairs of lace, crepe de chine and silk for their hours of ease and relaxation after the exertions of golf and surf bathing. This charming sacque is of pale lavender crepe de chine trimmed with panels of unbordered balais in deep cream. The sleeves show a very flowing deep circular ruffle which falls over the hand.



A CHARMING BREAKFAST JACKET.

A deliciously cool and airy negligee of green and white dimity in dotted with bands of point de Paris lace with a soft frill of mull about the open neck, which is bordered with deep edge of point de Paris. The sleeves are finished with a still wider ruffle of lace bordered with white mull, and the lower of the jacket has a ruffle of the mull gathered and edged with the lace.

MORMON SETTLEMENT AT INDEPENDENCE, MO., IS GROWING.

Dispute Over the Temple Lot--Latter-Day Saints Ostracized by Gentiles.

WRITTEN FOR THE SUNDAY REPUBLIC.

For the past few years Mormon immigration to Independence, Mo., has been increasing to a marked degree. The settlement that attracts such a congregation of Latter-Day Saints to this place, has its origin in religious fanaticism.

A revelation to Joseph Smith, their founder, as far back as 1831 is recorded in their Book of Doctrine and Covenants, designating Independence, Mo., as their New Zion; the place wherein the saints will be gathered from all portions of the earth to occupy and enjoy the fullness thereof.

The revelation further states that a magnificent temple will adorn the center of this new City of Zion. Some are said to believe that this temple will spring up in a single night, more glorious than Solomon's of old. All believe it will be reared within the next twenty years. However, it is perfectly consistent with their religious views to have a revelation at any time postponing the date.

More than seventy years ago, the very spot was selected and dedicated by Joseph Smith, wherein this famous temple would stand; and it has ever since been known as "Temple Lot." It is the object of respect--yes reverence--by the 20,000 believers in the Book of Mormon all over the United States.

Notwithstanding the Mormons were driven from Independence and even Missouri, in 1831, and later from Illinois, they still held the title to Temple Lot and cherished the hope of some day returning to it. After the killing of Joseph Smith at Carthage, Ill., their founder and leader, they were broken up and split into factions for several years, and now it is said, on good authority, that there are about seventeen different sects of Mormons or Latter-Day Saints. All unite in belief in the Book of Mormon, but each has its own leader, who rules and directs its through revelations from God.

Shortly after the death of Joseph Smith, Brigham Young became the leader of a large part of the Latter-Day Saints, who found refuge ultimately in Utah. Then Joseph Smith, Jr., had a revelation which notified him that he was to succeed his father as leader of the faithful. A large following of saints accompanied him to Lehi, Utah, where they called themselves "The Reorganized Church of the Latter Day Saints."

Among his first revelations was one forbidding the practice of polygamy, and another directing the faithful to return to Independence, Mo., to their New Jerusalem. This was about the time the war closed, and the old residents of Independence remember that just then a great wave of Mormon immigration occurred. They were willing to buy the land from the Gentiles this time, instead of seizing it forcibly as they had done on their first invasion.

Since then, every year has brought its quota of Mormon families into the town, until they now number about one-fourth

of the population. The people of Independence fear that their beautiful city is to become the Mormon Mecca of the United States. And their attitude toward the Mormon population is that of armed neutrality. Yet so strong is the saints' faith in this, as the chosen spot for the final assembling of the faithful, that they have social and religious ostracism to have a home in this New Zion.

The Independence Mormons, about 1,500 in number, live quietly and are found in nearly every business or trade. They are honest and upright in their dealings, for this church requires this--even to the payment of their debts. But the line is closely drawn between Mormon and Gentile in all religious and social affairs.

So far as their standing goes in business, in the social graces, and in benevolence, they are all that could be desired as citizens. Doctor Alexander Proctor, who has been a resident of Independence for the last forty years, said of them prior to his death: "I have been a close observer of the Mormons and their movements here, and their lives are certainly exemplary. I've been told by some of their prominent men that they are making an especial effort to lead blameless lives in this community--so as to overcome, if possible, that old prejudice aroused by the early Mormons."

The people of Independence are slow to forget the pretended divine authority of the pioneer Mormons for seizing what they wanted. Their claim to a divine right to take what they please, is founded on a revelation to Joseph Smith in the Book of Mormon, which is as follows:

"Behold, it is said in my laws, or forbidden to get in debt to thine enemies (the Gentiles), but behold it is not said that the Lord should not take when he pleased and pay as seemeth to him good."

Now, however, they do not assume to believe that the land here will be taken by the sword, but that if not given to them in some miraculous manner, will be secured by purchase.

The Latter-Day Saints are consistently opposed to tobacco and whisky, and are firmly set against polygamy and divorce. Apropos of tobacco, they claim to have had a special revelation on this point. In 1828 the Lord told Joseph Smith that its use was injurious to mankind and should be avoided.

As a class, the Independence Mormons take but little interest in politics, but they usually vote the Republican ticket.

In religious creed, they differ from the main body of the church in that they believe in special revelations, speaking with tongues, the laying on of hands and anointing for healing, and the giving of titles or one-tenth to the church. Otherwise in Christian doctrine and practices they follow the outlines of the New Testament and preach Faith, Repentance and Baptism for the remission of sins.

There is a great deal of wealth in the Mormon Church at Independence, and their temple is a handsome stone structure about

one-half mile west of town. It is directly across the street from "Temple Lot" and situated on the electric car line that connects Independence with Kansas City.

One member of this church alone has an income of \$30,000 a year, and of this sum he gives one-tenth to the church. What he comes of all the money is not known, for their preachers are paid nothing for services; consequently they are not a highly educated class. They are great missionaries and active and energetic in proselyting zeal. They contemplate building their colleges and a great university at Independence. At present they patronize the public and private schools of the town.

Joseph Smith, Jr., prophet, priest and king of the Reorganized Church of the Latter-Day Saints, lives in Lehi, Mo., but he is frequently seen on the streets of Independence. His tall and erect figure, white hair and extremely white beard, make him a conspicuous figure anywhere.

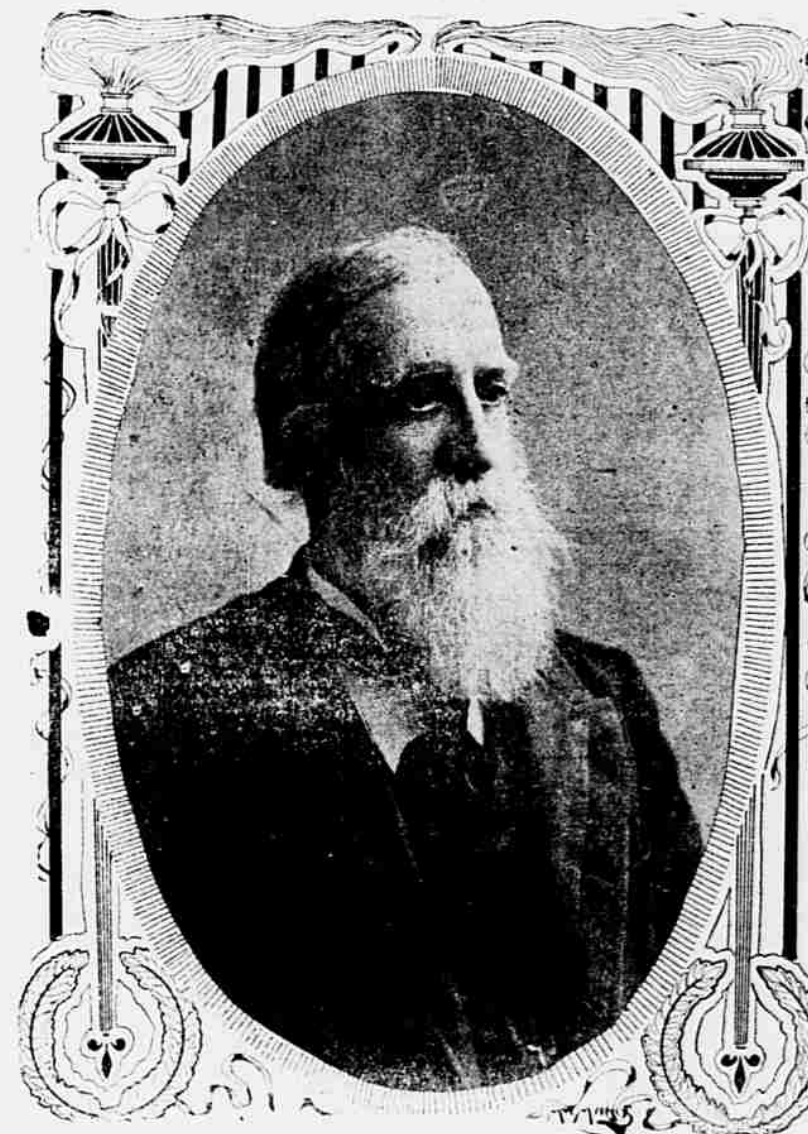
Independence has been the scene of many notable gatherings of this church in the last decade. At each gathering the Temple lot has had to yield up its grass, its leaves and its sacred soil to the omnivorous souvenir hunter. At their last National Convention, held at Independence about two years ago, heard their prophet on the subject of Mormonism.

While he seemed to be a man of ordinary learning and intelligence, he was an aggressive, self-confident speaker, and appeared to be very much in earnest. In the main his sermon was an old-fashioned orthodox effort, but towards the close he undertook to prove from the New Testament that this miracle revelations and talking in unknown tongues was as much in practice with the true church to-day as in the days of Christ and the apostles, and that the Book of Mormon was an additional revelation to God's people.

Nearly all the Mormons in Independence live in the vicinity of Temple lot. It is a beautiful lot of two and one-half acres, just across the street from the big church or temple. It is fenced in and well-wooded with blue grass, thickly set with young maples. In one corner of this lot is the modest, little frame church of the Reorganized, a small sect of Latter-Day Saints, who hold the title to the ground, and all the wealth of the Indies could not buy it.

The history of this piece of ground is interesting. Prior to the Mormon exodus from Independence, in 1831, a Bishop by the name of Partridge bought sixty-three acres of land for church purposes near Lehi, Mo., which was then little more than a village of 200 people. It is recorded that a revelation to Joseph Smith, their leader, designated this two and a half acres of the sixty-three as the spot whereon would be built Zion's temple. Thirty Mormon priests, assisted in burying a scrub oak and a stone, which was called laying the foundation of the great and grand universal temple.

Seventy-nine years have elapsed and nothing has been added to the oak sill carried by twelve honored Mormon priests, but a little frame house put there by one



JOSEPH SOUTH, JR.

of the divided factions of the church, for the purpose of obtaining a legal title to the temple site. When under the direction of Joseph Smith, Jr., their present leader, they began to return to Independence after the war closed, they found the temple lot in possession of this sect, the Hedrickites.

In 1890 suit was brought for the possession of the ground by the Josephites, alleging that the property was bought for the church, held in trust for the church and that they were the church. Judge Phillips of the United States Circuit Court held that the Hedrickites held the property, and the Josephites lost the case. The court held that deeds which represented cash consideration were more binding than church traditions, and so the Hedrickites hold the property.

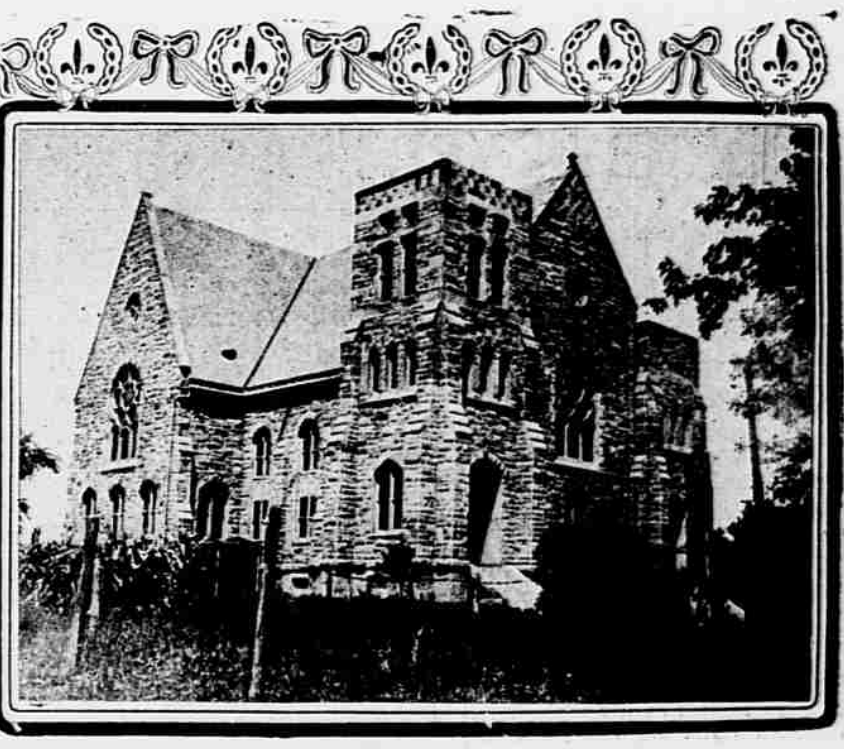
Notwithstanding this decision, Mormons

all over the country cherish the temple block as a sacred spot, and every year Mormon missionaries and tourists travel for miles out of their way to set foot on this sacred soil and to carry away some leaf or twig as a souvenir.

The Independence Mormons have been laughed out of a great many of their extreme practices, such as miraculous experiences and speaking with tongues. It was at one time a popular custom among them for a brother or a sister to rise in their meeting and talk in such a way that no human could understand them. But there was always a good brother or priest in the congregation who would be given the power to interpret this message from God. This is called "speaking with tongues."

History of the Sect.

For the following brief history of Mormonism I am indebted to Mr. Will Southern of Independence, who has been a student



LATTER DAY SAINT'S CHURCH
From the Southwest Corner.

of their books and an observer of their practices there for years.

Joseph Smith, the founder, was the son of a farmer, who lived in Ontario County, New York, in 1823. Young Joseph was then 18 years of age and was employed about the neighborhood in the ordinary occupations of the farmer. At one time he was employed by a neighbor to dig for hidden treasure. He and his father were particularly visionary and spent much of their time in digging for money, which they claimed was hidden in the earth.

Young Smith became very much interested in religion, and noted that the Presbyterians, Baptists, Methodists and others did not agree in matters religious. He said he did not know which to join, so prayed to God to know what to do. He claimed that the Lord, in a vision, told him that none were right, and sent an angel to him three times to direct him.

The Angel Maroni told him that in a certain place he would find golden plates, on which was written the true history of this history were compiled by Mormon, one of the lost tribes of Israel, from the time they left Jerusalem until exterminated. And the plates containing this history were buried by Mormon, one of the lost tribes of Israel, from the time they left Jerusalem until exterminated. He said that the plates were buried by Mormon, one of the lost tribes of Israel, from the time they left Jerusalem until exterminated.

The Book of Mormon was first published in 1830 and the church was organized in Fayette, Seneca County, N. Y., immediately after.

Unbelievers in Mormonism claim that the story of the plates is a great fake, and that the Book of Mormon instead of being a translation of alleged golden plates, was stolen from an old manuscript of a novel, written about this time, but never published. Reverend Solomon Spalding, an invalid preacher of the Disciples or Christian Church, wrote an historical novel founded upon the first settlers of America. He had for many years contended that the aborigines of America were the descendants of some of the lost tribes of Israel, and this idea he carried out in the book in question. **NELLIE BROWN SEBREE.**

meanwhile he talked with the Lord and with the Angel Maroni and received much instruction as to the organization of the new church. Only three men were permitted to see the plates and their affidavits appear at the beginning of every copy of the Book of Mormon. It is a significant fact, however, that two of these witnesses abandoned Joe Smith and his Mormon system before his death.

The Mormon Bible is an unfolding of the history of Nephi and the children of Ishmael, the lost tribes of Israel, from the time they left Jerusalem until exterminated. And the plates containing this history were compiled by Mormon, one of the lost tribes of Israel, from the time they left Jerusalem until exterminated. He said that the plates were buried by Mormon, one of the lost tribes of Israel, from the time they left Jerusalem until exterminated.

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